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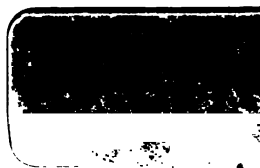
FIRST LESSONS
IN
FRENCH

H. Courthope Bowen





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FIRST LESSONS IN FRENCH.

A Book for Beginners.

BY

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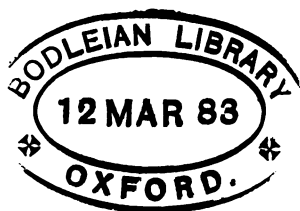
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FIRST LESSONS IN FRENCH.

THE BOOK, AND HOW TO USE IT.

THIS little book, as its name implies, is meant to provide lessons in French for a beginner, and its use should extend over the first year, or even over a longer period in the case of young pupils. The groundwork of the method employed has a good deal in common with the methods of Mr. Prendergast and Dr. Pick; but in its working out, and in the use that is made of it, it differs largely from both.

When we consider how many years are generally spent by schoolboys in trying to acquire the French language, and how very poor the result arrived at almost invariably is, it must occur to even a very casual observer that the cause of this cannot always be that teachers of French are unskilful; but rather that there must be something very faulty in the method which they uniformly employ, and are expected to employ. While on the other hand it has become an established axiom that the quickest method to acquire a foreign tongue is for the learner to live amongst those who exclusively make use of it. It must be within the experience of most of us how quickly a child living in France

amongst French-speaking people will pick up a conversational knowledge of the language ; and how often a French maid or a French valet in an English house will prove far more successful than a learned professor. This conversational knowledge would, it is true, fail to satisfy the requirements of Messrs. the Civil Service Examiners ; but none the less for all the practical purposes of life it is by far the most desirable and most useful. A precise grammatical knowledge of the language, no doubt, is also highly valuable, and a thing to be sought for. But of all senseless and unscientific bungles it is the most startling that professed teachers should invariably make this grammatical precision the *first* step in learning a language ; should endeavour, that is, to make that knowledge precise which does not as yet exist. At the root of it lies the old error that grammar teaches us the art of speaking and writing. Grammar collects, arranges, and explains the facts of language. It is a science, an inductive science, and not an art. It must be treated as a science, and not as a collection of *memoria technica*, if it is to be productive of any real benefit in education. And the benefits to be derived from the study of it are the same as those to be derived from the study of any other science. It draws out and quickens the powers of observation. It teaches us how to discriminate and arrange what we observe ; and it produces and cultivates a spirit of inquiry, and the power of dealing with the results of inquiry. The art of speech or composition is quite another thing.

Now how does a child living amongst French people, who are not professed teachers, acquire the use of their language? How does every child that is born into the world acquire the use of its own mother tongue? Certainly not by the aid of grammars. The child picks up from those about him a word here and a word there, here a sentence and there a sentence, and by means of these makes other statements as best he may; correcting himself and recorrecting himself as experience grows wider and surer, and exercising a better and still better choice of words as his vocabulary increases. His guides are not scientific laws of any kind, but his memory and his ears. He acquires, to take an example, the sentence, "John struck the dog," and in another sentence, or singly, the words "Mary" and "kissed," and he makes from them the statements "John struck Mary," or "Mary kissed John." He does not require any scientific knowledge of words or sentences to do this; all that he wants are experience and practice.

It was from considerations such as these, and from the experience of his own endeavours to talk with his fellow-creatures when in foreign countries, that the writer of this small book, some four or five years ago, was induced to try and find a method of teaching foreign languages which should, as far as was in any way practicable, follow closely the lines which Nature herself has laid down; a method as like as possible that most successful one employed by the unprofessed educators of children. For three years and a half the writer has employed this method in his own school;

and the success which has attended its employment has been so manifest that he has decided to let others share in the benefits of his plan.

This book then is meant to provide lessons in French for the first year or year and a half ; and its object is to produce a conversational knowledge of the language, and a familiarity with its forms and ways of expressing ordinary everyday ideas. These may hereafter be continued and made still wider and fuller ; or upon them may be built, with far greater ease and readiness, that precise knowledge of the codified rules of grammar which is popularly supposed by teachers to be of such vital importance. Grammar is not, however, altogether ignored in this plan. It is put into its proper place,—*second* and not *first* ; and it is restricted to points on which experience has been already gained.

The following is the way in which the book is meant to be used :

(1) The teacher will bid his pupils open their books, and will read to them, two or three times, clearly and slowly, the French of Lesson I. Then he will make them read through the words for themselves, correcting their pronunciation, and pointing out to them which English words and phrases correspond to particular French words and phrases. The pupils must then shut their books, while the teacher tests them by requiring them to give the English for French words, and the French for English words. He will also (and this is very important) give his pupils small sentences in both languages, *made up only of the materials they so far*

possess, and require them to be translated. The pupils will then be required to learn by heart the French and English of Lesson I. for next time.

(2) At this next lesson the teacher will hear the pupils repeat the French and English they have learnt, and will make sure that they know what French and English words correspond to the English and French words. He will then *dictate the French* to see that the pupils know how to write the words.

(3) For the following time the pupils will do Exercise I., and the teacher will carefully correct it in class, writing the corrected sentences on the black-board, and requiring the pupils to read them aloud. If the Exercises are found too long, the English into French should be done as written work at home, and the French into English as an oral lesson in class. The books will then be opened, and Lesson II. will be carefully read and explained as on the first occasion, and so on, and so on, till the book is finished.

Each successive lesson will largely increase the stock of words and phrases, and the teacher will have greater and greater ease in framing his sentences [*see (1)*] from the materials acquired. *He must, however, be most careful not to make sentences which require any new change whatsoever in the FORMS of the words*; for this would be to require a knowledge on the part of his pupils which they do not possess. He should also be careful to weave into his sentences as much of all the past lessons as he can, so as

not to let the knowledge acquired slip away. In fact, he should follow closely the principles on which the Exercises are formed.

(4) After Lesson XII. should come a pause, and an examination should be made into the experience, so far gained, of the forms and changes in form of the words, after the manner of Grammar-Lesson I. It is, as will be seen, entirely of an inductive nature, and only deals in a provisional way with such facts as have already begun to force themselves on our notice. By this means the results of experience are more vividly impressed on the memory, and the attention of the learner is not dissipated by too wide an inquiry ; while he is required to take nothing on trust, but simply to use his powers of observation. If this be continued, in the manner suggested, at the end of *every sixth lesson*, it will be found that most of the facts of French Grammar which are of great practical importance will have been touched upon by the time the end of the book has been reached. The learner will then be ready for a more exact and more comprehensive treatment of the language.

I have found it best after the book has been gone through to make the next work consist of the translating of some simple French prose, supplemented by dictation, together with simple etymology and syntax and exercises thereon.

H. COURTHOPE BOWEN.

January, 1880,

FIRST LESSONS IN FRENCH.

PETIT CLAUS ET GRAND CLAUS.

LITTLE CLAUS AND BIG CLAUS.

LESSON I.

Dans une ville demeuraient deux hommes qui *s'appelaient* du même nom, Claus ; mais l'un avait quatre chevaux, et l'autre *n'en avait qu'un seul* :

In a town dwelt two men who *were called* by the same name, Claus ; but the one had four horses, and the other *had one only* :

EXERCISE I.

Translate into English.

1. Dans une ville demeuraient quatre hommes.
2. Deux chevaux s'appelaient du même nom.
3. Claus n'avait qu'un nom.
4. Deux chevaux demeuraient dans une ville.

Translate into French.

5. The one had only one name.
6. The other had four men.
7. Claus had two horses which were called by the same name.
8. Little Claus had the one, and Big Claus had the other.

LESSON II.

donc, pour les distinguer, *l'on* appelait le premier grand Claus, et l'autre petit Claus. Ecoutez bien maintenant *ce qui* leur arriva, car c'est une histoire véritable !

so, to distinguish them, *people* called the first Big Claus, and the other Little Claus. Listen well now to *what* happened to them, for it is a real story !

EXERCISE II.

Translate into English.

1. Une histoire véritable n'avait qu'un nom.
2. Petit Claus n'avait qu'une histoire.
3. Ecoutez, c'est un nom véritable.
4. Pour les bien distinguer Claus appelait le premier grand, et l'autre, petit.

Translate into French.

5. So two men were called Claus.
6. What happened to them is a real story.
7. The first called Claus little.
8. Now listen ! Two men who dwelt in a town were called Claus.

LESSON III.

Pendant toute la semaine petit Claus était obligé de labourer la terre de grand Claus, et de lui prêter son cheval unique ;

During all the week Little Claus was obliged to plough the land of Big Claus, and to lend him his single horse ;

EXERCISE III.

Translate into English.

1. Deux hommes demeuraient pendant toute la semaine dans une ville, et le premier était obligé de labourer la terre de l'autre.
2. Claus était obligé de lui prêter quatre hommes et deux chevaux.
3. Pendant la semaine Claus n'avait qu'un cheval.
4. Dans la ville l'on appelait son cheval unique Claus.

Translate into French.

5. His single horse was obliged to plough the land of two men during the week.
6. It was a real story. He is obliged to lend him his name.
7. Claus had one horse only in the town during all the week.
8. People called two men by the same name. Claus and his little horse dwelt in the same town.

LESSON IV.

en revanche, grand Claus l'aidait avec ses quatre chevaux une fois par semaine, c'est-à-dire tous les dimanches seulement.

in return, Big Claus helped him with his four horses one time per week (*once a week*), that is to say all the Sundays (*every Sunday*) only.

EXERCISE IV.

Translate into English.

1. En revanche le premier appelait son cheval Claus, car c'était son nom unique.

2. Avec ses deux hommes et ses quatre chevaux grand Claus aidait petit Claus deux fois par semaine.

3. Tous les dimanches les quatre hommes demeuraient dans la ville, c'est-à-dire une fois par semaine.

4. Son petit cheval unique était obligé de labourer la terre avec un homme seulement.

Translate into French.

5. Every Sunday he is obliged to lend him his horse ; that is to say once a week.

6. Claus helped him well to plough the land during all the week.

7. All the men who were called Claus dwelt in the same town, but the first helped him every Sunday only.

8. What happened to them during the week helped him to lend his two horses ; so in return Claus was obliged to plough the land every Sunday.

LESSON V.

Comme petit Claus faisait alors claquer son fouet au-dessus des cinq chevaux ! Il les regardait comme les siens. Le soleil brillait si magnifique !

How Little Claus made his whip crack then over the five horses ! He looked upon them as his own. The sun shone so magnificent(*ly*) !

EXERCISE V.

Translate into English.

1. Il aidait ses cinq hommes avec son fouet, mais il était obligé de prêter son cheval.
2. Le soleil brillait pendant la semaine une fois seulement, mais c'était magnifique !
3. Claus regardait les chevaux, maintenant, comme les siens ; c'est-à-dire pendant toute une semaine.
4. Le soleil brillait au-dessus des deux hommes qui s'appelaient du même nom.

Translate into French.

5. The little man shone like the sun every Sunday.
6. Then he helped him to crack his whip. He had one only then, but two during the week.
7. In return he made his whip crack, and the other helped him with his five men.
8. He made a whip in the town ; but as he had two only—that is to say once a week—he was obliged to distinguish them.

LESSON VI.

Toutes les cloches appelaient le monde à l'église ; les hommes et les femmes revêtus de leurs plus beaux habits passaient devant petit Claus, qui faisait claquer son fouet *en criant* :

All the bells called (*summoned*) the world (*people in general*) to church ; the men and the women dressed in their finest clothes passed before Little Claus, who made his whip crack, *crying* :

EXERCISE VI.

Translate into English.

1. Les femmes maintenant appelaient tous les hommes à la ville avec les cinq chevaux de Claus.

2. Le soleil brillait pendant la semaine, et tous les dimanches les hommes passaient à l'église.

3. Il regardait les habits comme les siens, mais il était obligé de lui en prêter un autre pendant la semaine.

4. Les beaux chevaux passaient devant la ville toute la semaine avec les femmes.

Translate into French.

5. To distinguish them well he called the one his whip and the other his horse.

6. The big sun shone, and the women passed, crying "Listen, listen !"

7. Once a week the bells called people to church, that is every Sunday. Then the men passed with their horses.

8. It was magnificent. How he made his whip crack ! How the sun shone over the town ! And all the women passed before the men to church.

LESSON VII.

"Hue donc, mes chevaux!"—"Ne dis pas mes chevaux," lui cria grand Claus pour la première fois, "*il n'y en a qu'un qui est à toi.*" Mais petit Claus oublia bientôt cet avertissement,

"Gee-up then, my horses!"—"Do not say my horses," cried Big Claus to him for the first time, "*there is only one of them which is yours.*" But Little Claus soon forgot this warning,

EXERCISE VII.

Translate into English.

1. Mes hommes passaient devant l'église en criant, "Écoutez, écoutez, c'est une histoire véritable."
2. Il oublia alors ce qui leur arriva devant grand Claus dans la ville.
3. Le cheval qui est à toi faisait cet avertissement en revanche, "ne dis pas mes cloches."
4. Il cria seulement, "mes habits," car il les regardait comme les siens pendant toute la semaine.

Translate into French.

5. "There is only one which is yours," cried Little Claus, and then he made his whip crack.
6. For the first time the men dwelt in a town with their horses. The one had five, but the other had only two.
7. During the week my horses passed to the town with the men and the women.
8. The men called the women to church every Sunday; but Claus, who was obliged to lend them his finest clothes, cried "Gee-up then, my horses," and made his whip crack.

LESSON VIII.

et, *en voyant* quelques autres personnes passer, il ne put s'empêcher de crier *de nouveau*, "Hue donc, mes chevaux!" — "Pour la dernière fois," lui dit grand Claus, "*ne répète plus* ces paroles!"

and, *seeing* some other persons pass, he could not help (*prevent himself*) from crying *anew*, "Gee-up then, my horses!" — "For the last time," said Big Claus to him, "do not repeat these words (*any*) *more*."

EXERCISE VIII.

Translate into English.

1. En voyant quelques autres chevaux labourer la terre, il ne put s'empêcher de lui prêter son fouet.
2. Il était obligé alors de crier une autre fois, "Écoutez, mes hommes!"
3. Mais bientôt ces hommes passaient pour la dernière fois avec quelques autres personnes qui demeuraient dans la ville.
4. Pour bien distinguer ces paroles Claus lui dit: "répète seulement ce qui leur arriva devant le monde à l'église."

Translate into French.

5. Five other persons dwelt in the town, that is to say during the first week, and he could not help lending them his horses.
6. The two men who passed before the church were called by the same name; but there was only one of them who was his.
7. Do not say "for the first time during the whole week," it is for the last time. He made Claus cry out anew.
8. He looked not upon the words any more as theirs. So Little Claus forgot the other horses, and could not help *passing before the women*.

LESSON IX.

"Si cela t'arrive encore, je porterai un tel coup au front de ton cheval, qu'il tombera mort sur-le-champ."—"Je ne le dirai plus," répondit petit Claus.

"If this happens to you again, I will fetch (*carry*) such a blow to the forehead of your horse that he will fall dead on the spot."—"I will not say it any more," replied Little Claus.

EXERCISE IX.

Translate into English.

1. "L'un tombera mort devant l'autre," répondit le premier. "Ne répète plus ces paroles," dit Claus.

2. Il ne put distinguer les noms de ces hommes qui demeuraient devant l'église dans la ville.

3. Il ne put alors s'empêcher de passer avec les femmes et les autres personnes qui s'appelaient du même nom.

4. Voyant quelques autres chevaux devant lui, il cria bientôt, "Hue donc, mes beaux chevaux," et oublia l'avertissement de Claus.

Translate into French.

5. Five men dwelt in a town, and every week the bells summoned them to church again with their wives (women) and their horses.

6. Do not say "for the last time," for it is only the first time that he helped the men.

7. "I will not say 'Gee-up then,' any more," said Big Claus, "if this happens every Sunday."

8. "I will fetch my clothes to the church," said the other. But he soon forgot these words, and what happened to him the last time; and then he called (the) people to the town.

LESSON X.

Mais lorsqu'il passa encore *du monde* qui le saluait amicalement, il devint bien content; et fier de pouvoir labourer son champ avec cinq chevaux, il fit claquer son fouet en criant, "Hue donc, mes chevaux!"

But when there passed again *some people* who saluted him in a friendly way, he became well (or very) pleased; and proud of being able to plough his field with five horses, he made his whip crack, crying, "Gee-up then, my horses!"

EXERCISE X.

Translate into English.

1. Mais Claus était fier de pouvoir distinguer leurs noms et il cria, "Écoutez, mes hommes," cinq fois.
2. Son champ était petit, mais lorsque le soleil brillait il était bien content.
3. Il dit quelques paroles à l'autre, et passa à son champ, bien fier de pouvoir lui prêter ses cinq chevaux,
4. Pendant la semaine il devint grand, et ne put s'empêcher de claquer son fouet lorsqu'il passa la ville.

Translate into French.

5. He saluted the men in a friendly way when he passed with his horses to the church.
6. He had only one of them in the town. But, seeing five other persons plough the land, he helped them with his single horse.
7. He cried out on the spot, "If this happens to you again I will fetch all the women a blow, and will say these words."
8. Claus saluted his horse in a friendly way with his whip, and cried "Gee up then," for the first time when he passed *some people in the town.*

LESSON XI.

"J'apprendrai 'hue donc' à tes chevaux," dit le grand Claus ; puis il prit une massue, et porta un coup si fort au front du cheval de petit Claus qu'il tomba mort sur-le-champ.

"I will teach (*learn*) your horses 'gee-up then,'" said the Big Claus ; thereupon he took a club, and fetched (*carried*) a blow so strong to the forehead of Little Claus's horse that he fell dead on the spot.

EXERCISE XI.

Translate into English.

1. Le grand cheval porta deux femmes et une massue, mais l'autre tomba mort devant Claus.

2. "J'apprendrai ces paroles à ses hommes," dit-il, "mais je ne dirai plus ce qui leur arriva dans la ville."

3. Il devint si fort que, lorsqu'il passa les autres personnes, il put claquer son fouet et labourer la terre comme pendant la première semaine.

4. Puis il oublia toutes les paroles de Claus, et il ne put s'empêcher de passer devant lui.

Translate into French.

5. He helped him again with his five men when the sun shone and the bells called people to the town.

6. For the last time he took a club—he had only one—and called his horse to him.

7. He fetched a strong blow to the forehead of the horse who fell dead on the spot.

8. Do not repeat the story, for it is real ; but when this happens, say "my horses" once. Then Big Claus saluted him, and took his single horse, and helped the Little Claus during the whole week.

LESSON XII.

Son maître *se prit* à pleurer et à se lamenter ; ensuite il écorcha la bête morte, *fit sécher* la peau au vent, la mit dans un sac, et se rendit à la ville pour la vendre.

His master *took* to weeping and bemoaning himself ; next (thereupon) he skinned the dead beast, *dried* the skin in the wind, put it in a sack, and betook himself to the town to sell it.

EXERCISE XII.

Translate into English.

1. Il se prit à sécher son fouet avec la peau du grand cheval qu'il avait lorsqu'il était à la ville.

2. Son maître l'aidait toute la semaine, et faisait passer ses chevaux à la ville tous les dimanches.

3. Il était obligé de pleurer lorsqu'il passa du monde à l'église, et il n'y avait qu'un champ qui était à lui.

4. Pour la dernière fois il prit la bête morte à son champ, et il ne put s'empêcher de pleurer.

Translate into French.

5. How the sun shone when Claus helped the women to dry the clothes in the wind.

6. He put a sack in his field, and then betook himself to the church to lend the skin to Claus.

7. He skinned his horse, and carried the skin to the big man, crying "Do not say these words again."

8. Claus fetched the horse a blow on the forehead with a club which he carried, and thereupon he cried, "I will teach your men to cry anew." Then he took his horse, and seeing some persons sell the skin, he did (made) the *same*.

GRAMMAR LESSON I.

Before we go any further it will be useful to consider carefully, so that we may bear them in mind, a few facts concerning the French language, which have already presented themselves. We must remember that we are not stating *rules* about the language, but only *collecting facts* which may hereafter help us to state rules. We must examine a very great number of facts before we can begin to think of rules; otherwise we shall constantly be going wrong. We shall group the facts we notice under certain heads, and hereafter at the end of every sixth lesson you will be required to do this in the way I am going to describe. I take each part of speech by itself and write down all the examples of it that have occurred so far, and then take note of the most striking facts about them. Very often there may be little or nothing to note about many of the words; but if you keep the lists, and add to them at the end of every sixth lesson, you will soon find that almost every word will in the end tell you something worth knowing. I shall begin with the nouns, and the numbers I shall use will refer to the lessons in which the words occur.

Nouns :—

(1) ville	(3) semaine	dimanches	église
hommes	terre	(5) fouet	hommes
nom	cheval	chevaux	femmes
Claus	(4) chevaux	soleil	habits
chevaux	fois	(6) cloches	fouet
(2) histoire	semaine	monde	(7) chevaux

fois	(9) coup	(11) chevaux	bête
avertissement	front	massue	peau
(8) personnes	cheval	coup	vent
chevaux	(10) champ	front	sac
fois	chevaux	cheval	ville
paroles	fouet	(12) maître	

We notice that the following plurals all end in "s"—*hommes, dimanches, cloches, femmes, personnes, paroles*; and that the plural of "cheval" is "chevaux."

Verbs :—

(1) demeuraient	claquer	crier	(11) apprendrai
appelaient	regardait	dit	dit
avait	brillait	répète	prit
(2) distinguer	(6) appelaient	(9) arriva	porta
appelait	passaient	porterai	tomba
écoutez	faisait	tombera	(12) prit
arriva	criant	dirai	pleurer
est	(9) dis	répondit	lamenter
(3) était	cria	(10) passa	écorcha
obligé	a	saluait	fit
labourer	est	devint	sécher
prêter	oublia	pouvoir	mit
(4) aidait	(8) voyant	labourer	rendit
est	passer	fit	vendre
dire	put	claquer	
(5) faisait	empêcher	criant	

Is = *est*; was (3rd sing.) = *était* (3); had (3rd sing.) = *avait* (1).

We notice several forms for the Imperfect Indicative, the 3rd sing. of which ends in "ait," and the 3rd plur. in "aient":—*avait, appelait, était, aidait, faisait, regardait, brillait, saluait*—*demeuraient, appelaient passaient*.

The other Past Tenses Indicative also show some similarity :—*arriva, oublia, passa, porta, tomba, écorna*—also *prit, dit, répondit, fit, mit, rendit*.

In the Future Indicative 1st sing. we have *porterai, dirai, apprendrai*; and in the 3rd sing. *tombera*.

On the whole we begin to suspect that, in the Indicative, verbs have different terminations for the singular and plural, and for the different persons; and that they take now one now another of these terminations according to the number and person of the subject.

We have the following Infinitives Present—*distinguer, prêter, labourer, claquer, passer, empêcher, crier, pleurer, lamenter, sécher*; and also *pouvoir* and *vendre*. We have also two Participles Active—*criant* and *voyant*.

Adjectives :—

(1) une	une	la	son
deux	tous	première	cinq
même	les	cet	mes
l'	(5) son	(8) quelques (11) tes	
quatre	des	autres	le
(2) grand	cinq	mes	une
petit	les	la	un
une	siens	dernière	fort
véritable	le	ces	au
(3) toute	(6) toutes	(9) un	du
la	les	tel	mort
petit	le	au	(12) son
la	à l'	ton	la
grand	les	mort	morte
son	leurs	le	la
unique	plus beaux (10)	du	au
(4) ses	son	content	un
quatre	(7) mes	fier	la

Of the definite adjective "a" we have the following forms—*une* (1, 2, 4, 11), and *un* (9, 11, 12)—different forms being used apparently according to the nouns defined. "The" in the same way has the following forms—*l'* (1), *le* (2, 6, 9, 11), *la*, (3, 7, 8, 12), *les* (4, 6). We notice that *les* defines *plural* nouns.

"Of the" or "by the" = *du* (1, 11), singular; *des* (5) plural.

"To the" = *à l'* (6), *au* (9, 11), both singular.

"His" = *son* (3, 5, 6, 10, 12), singular, *ses* (4), plural.

"Your" or "thy" = *ton* (9), singular, *tes* (11), plural.

"All" = *toute* (3), singular, *tous* (4), *toutes* (6) both plural.

"Dead" = *mort* (9, 11), *morte* (12), both singular.

"This" = *cet* (7) singular, *ces* (8), plural.

We notice lastly that the following adjectives define *plural* nouns:—*ses*, *tous*, *tes*, *des*, *siens*, *toutes*, *leurs*, *mes*, *quelques*, *autres*, *ces*, *tes*—and that they all end in "s."

On the whole we are inclined to believe that adjectives alter their terminations according to the nouns they define; and that when the noun is plural the adjective ends in "s."

Pronouns:—

(1) qui	c'	qui	(10) il
s'	(3) lui	toi	qui
un	(4) l'	(8) il	le
autre	c'	s'	(11) j'
en	(5) il	lui	il
(2) les	les	(9) cela	(12) se
autre	(6) qui	t'	il
ce	(7) lui	je	la
qui	en	il	
leur	un	le	

"Of them" = *en* (1, 7); "to them" = *leur* (2); "them" = *les* (2, 5); "themselves" = *s'* (1), before a vowel.

"He" = *il* (5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12); "him" = *l'* (4), *le* (10); "himself" = *s'* (8), *se* (12); "to him" = *lui* (3, 7, 8).

"It" = *c'* (2, 4), subject, *le* (9), *la* (12), object.

"Thee" = *t'* (9), object of verb, *toi* (7), after preposition.

"I" = *je* (9), *j'* (11), before a vowel.

"Who" and "which" = *qui* (1, 6, 7,) singular and plural, when subject to a verb.

Prepositions :—

à = to (4, 6, 7, 11, 12); *de* = of (3, 6, 9, 11).

Before an infinitive verb *de* = to (3, 10), from (8).

We notice, as above, that when "*à*" and "*de*" come before the definite adjective "the," they frequently form one word with it—*au* (9, 11), *du* (1, 11), *des* (5).

The other parts of speech will not need any notice for a long time to come : nor will prepositions, except as to the joining of "*à*" and "*de*" with the definitive adjective "the," and as to the meanings of these same two prepositions before infinitive verbs.

There is of course to be no learning by heart in all this.

The lists of words got together as above will serve admirably to test how far the vocabulary is remembered.

Idioms :—

Make a list of all the *idioms*, and learn them carefully. So far we have the following :—

ne—*verb*—*que* = only (1, 7).

ne—*verb*—*pas* = not (7).

l'on appelaient le premier = people called the first.
= the first was called (2).

en criant = crying (6, 10) }
en voyant = seeing (8) }
il y a = there is (7) (or there are).
du monde = some people (10).
c'est = it is, or that is (2, 4).

N.B.—The “Home-work” before a Grammar Lesson should consist of the pupils writing out in their note-books lists of all the examples of the parts of speech, as has been done above. The *discussion* of these examples should form the “class-lesson”; and the pupils should note down the results of the discussion in their note-books.

The lists should of course be written out *continuously*, as *all* the examples from the very first will be wanted in each discussion.

LESSON XIII.

Le chemin était long et passait par une grande forêt ; *il faisait un temps* affreux. Petit Claus s'égara, et, avant qu'il eût *retrouvé* le bon chemin, *la nuit* survint ;

The road was long and passed through a great forest ; *it was* frightful *weather*. Little Claus lost his way, and before he had *found* the right (*good*) road *again*, *night* came on.

EXERCISE XIII.

Translate into English.

1. Il passait par une ville pour la première fois avec les chevaux et leur petit maître, qui faisait claquer son fouet.

2. Pendant toute la semaine il faisait un temps magnifique, et lorsqu'il passait du monde devant l'église le soleil brillait.

3. Le bon cheval était fier de pouvoir labourer le champ de son maître.

4. Claus lui cria, " ne répète plus ces paroles," et puis il porta un coup au front de l'autre.

Translate into French.

5. Claus skinned the great beast, and carried the skin to the town.

6. He lost his way in the forest, but seeing some persons pass he cried out, and then fell dead.

7. Before he had found the road, he could not help bemoaning himself ; but when there passed some people he became well pleased and said, " I shall learn the right road now."

8. He took to ploughing his field with his two horses. But the night came on, and the weather became frightful, and Claus soon forgot the warning and betook himself to the town.

LESSON XIV.

Il lui fallut renoncer à *rentrer* en ville. Près de la route *se trouvait* une grande ferme, et, quoique les volets fussent fermés, *on y voyait briller de la lumière*.

It was necessary for him to give up *returning* to town. Near to the roadway *there happened to be (found itself)* a large farmhouse, and, although the shutters were closed, *some light was seen shining* in it.

EXERCISE XIV.

Translate into English.

1. Près de la ville il y avait une grande église, et on y voyait du monde.
2. Il lui fallut renoncer à labourer son champ car il faisait un temps affreux pendant toute la semaine.
3. Il trouva une ferme dans la forêt, et sur-le-champ il se prit à crier, "Claus, Claus," et devint bien content.
4. "Je ne le dirai plus," répondit son maître, "mais si cela t'arrive encore, ton cheval tombera mort."

Translate into French.

5. The way was long and the weather was frightful, but when some people passed he became well pleased.
6. He forgot the roadway, and betook himself to the town for the night.
7. He carried the dead beast to his field, and could not help (*prevent himself from*) crying out, "My horse, my horse."
8. The men dressed in their best clothes passed to the church. But the other lost-his-way, and seeing some persons *ploughing* a field he cried out for the last time.

LESSON XV.

"Peut-être j'y pourrai passer la nuit," pensa-t-il, et il frappa à la porte. La femme lui ouvrit ; mais lorsqu'elle apprit ce qu'il voulait, elle lui dit de passer son chemin.

"Perhaps I shall be able to pass the night there," thought he, and he knocked at the door. The woman opened to him, but when she learnt what he wanted; she told him to pass on his road.

EXERCISE XV.

Translate into English.

1. "Peut-être je pourrai lui prêter mon cheval, c'est-à-dire un de mes cinq chevaux," dit le petit Claus lorsque la nuit survint.

2. La femme prit une grande massue, et se rendit à la porte de la ville, quoique les volets fussent fermés.

3. Lorsqu'elle apprit ce qui leur arriva la semaine dernière, elle cria, "Écoutez, écoutez, il n'y en a qu'un qui est à lui."

4. Le premier lui dit de labourer son champ tous les dimanches seulement ; mais lorsque l'autre apprit ce qu'il voulait, il ne put s'empêcher de lui prêter son unique cheval.

Translate into French.

5. It was necessary for him to give up what he wanted, and to pass on his road.

6. Claus knocked at the door, and thought, "Perhaps I shall not say it any more ;" then he found a sack, and betook himself to the town.

7. Some light was seen shining in a large farmhouse near the gate of the town during the whole week.

8. He opened the door, and seeing some men pass, he called out, and fetched a strong blow to the forehead of the woman before she could prevent herself from cracking the whip.

LESSON XVI.

Son mari était sorti, et elle ne recevait pas d'étrangers. "Soit, je coucherai dehors," répondit-il. Et la femme referma la porte. Près de la maison était une grange au toit de chaume remplie de foin.

Her husband was gone out, and she did not receive strangers. "Be-it-so, I shall lie out-of-doors (*outside*)," replied he. And the woman re-shut the door. Near the house was a barn with a thatch-roof (*a roof of thatch*) filled with hay.

EXERCISE XVI.

Translate into English.

1. Le maître trouvait une grange près de la route remplie de-chevaux et de femmes.

2. Il ne recevait pas son sac tous les dimanches mais deux fois par semaine, et il le portait à la maison de son maître.

3. "J'apprendrai le chemin à la forêt," dit-elle, "et je porterai la peau de ton petit cheval à ton mari."

4. La nuit survint; il faisait un temps affreux lorsque petit Claus passait par la grande route à la ville.

Translate into French.

5. He dried the skin in the wind near to the house and then (next) he carried it to the barn near the road.

6. The house was filled with hay, and it was necessary for him to give up returning home (*to the house*).

7. Little Claus and his master dwelt in the same house in the forest, near to the barn with a thatch-roof.

8. The woman soon forgot this warning, and fetched a blow so strong on the forehead of her husband that it was necessary for him to give up ploughing his field and to return to town.

LESSON XVII.

"J'y coucherai bien," dit petit Claus ; "le lit est bon, et il n'y a pas de danger que la cigogne *me morde les jambes*." Sur le toit *perchait* une cigogne à côté de son nid.

"I shall lie there well," said little Claus ; "the bed is good, and there is no danger that the stork *will bite my legs*." On the roof *was perched* a stork beside her nest.

EXERCISE XVII.

Translate into English.

1. "Il n'y a pas de danger près de la route," pensa-t-il, "et je pourrai passer la nuit à côté de mon sac."

2. Sur le toit était la peau de son cheval, remplie de foin, et on y voyait briller de la lumière.

3. La femme ouvrit la porte de la grange ; mais, voyant quelques personnes passer, elle referma la porte et se rendit à la maison.

4. A côté de son nid la cigogne trouvait une massue. Elle prit la massue et frappa son mari un coup si fort qu'il tomba mort.

Translate into French.

5. Near the town there happened to be a large barn. "Perhaps I shall lie there during the night," said little Claus.

6. Her husband was obliged to give up returning to town, for it was frightful weather, and the road was long.

7. During the week he did not receive strangers, but when the bells called people to church he saluted them in a friendly way.

8. He looked upon the horses in his field as his own, although there was only one of them which was his.

LESSON XVIII.

Il grimpa dans la grange, où il *se coucha*. Il se retourna plusieurs fois pour bien dormir. Les volets de la maison ne *se fermant* pas entièrement, il put voir *ce qui se passait* dans la chambre.

He climbed into the barn, where he *went to bed*. He turned himself over several times in order to sleep well. The shutters of the house not *being* entirely closed, he could see *what was going on* in the room.

EXERCISE XVIII.

Translate into English.

1. Un des deux hommes grimpa dans la maison où était la femme avec son mari.

2. L'autre put voir ce qui se passait dans l'église et ne put s'empêcher de crier, "J'apprendrai ces paroles à son maître."

3. En fermant les volets de la grange il apprit qu'il faisait un temps affreux.

4. La femme oublia bientôt ce qui se passait dans la ville, et frappa à la porte.

Translate into French.

5. A horse happened to be near the house where the two men dwelt during the week.

6. It was necessary for him to give up sleeping on the roof, but the bed was good.

7. "Perhaps," thought he, "I shall be able to enter the town with the skin of my horse, though the way is long."

8. The sun was shining when he opened the door, and he saluted in a friendly way the men and women who were passing to the church dressed in their best clothes; thereupon he shut the shutters and went to bed.

LESSON XIX.

Au milieu *se dressait* une grande table ornée d'un rôti, d'un poisson, et de plusieurs bouteilles de vin. La paysanne et le chantré étaient assis joyeusement et se régalaient.

In the middle *was arranged* a large table adorned with a roast, a fish, and several bottles of wine. The peasant-woman and the choirmaster were seated joyfully and were regaling themselves.

EXERCISE XIX.

Translate into English.

1. Au milieu de la ville se dressait une maison au toit de chaume, et on y voyait briller de la lumière.

2. La paysanne aidait le chantré de labourer son champs une fois par semaine ; mais lorsqu'il passa du monde elle grimpa dans la grange.

3. Claus mit un poisson dans un sac et se rendit à la ville avec son unique cheval en criant, "Écoutez, écoutez ! un poisson à vendre !"

4. Les deux hommes étaient assis au milieu de la chambre avec un rôti et plusieurs femmes.

Translate into French.

5. The way was long and it was frightful weather, but the man called out to him that he did not receive strangers.

6. For the first time he became pleased when he saw the men and women pass to church.

7. "It is a real story," said the choirmaster. "He fell dead near the roadway, where a stork had her nest on the roof of a barn."

8. The peasant-woman dried the skin of the dead beast in the wind near the door of the church, where the road passed through a great forest.

LESSON XX.

"Comme ils sont heureux !" dit petit Claus. Et il allongea la tête pour mieux voir. La femme servait un gâteau délicieux, qui lui fit venir l'eau à la bouche.

"How happy they are !" said Little Claus. And he stretched out his head to see better. The woman was serving a delicious cake, which made his mouth water (*made water come into the mouth for him*).

EXERCISE XX.

Translate into English.

1. Pour mieux voir il grimpa sur le toit de la grange. "Il n'y a pas de danger," pensa-t-il, "que la bête me morde les jambes."

2. Les deux femmes se régalaient d'un petit gâteau et de plusieurs bouteilles de vin dans la grande chambre de la maison.

3. En voyant une grange près de la route, la paysanne cria, "Peut-être j'y pourrai passer la nuit, car le maître est sorti."

4. Il ne put empêcher l'eau de venir à sa bouche ; et il allongea la tête plusieurs fois pour mieux voir un rôti et un poisson qui étaient sur la table.

Translate into French.

5. It was delightful weather when little Claus found himself in the middle of a great forest.

6. Although the shutters were closed she saw the man and the woman seated near the door.

7. He carried the skin in his mouth, and passed into the chamber where the men were seated.

8. "Do not say that there is only one of them which is yours," replied the choirmaster, and he began (*took to*) bemoaning himself at once (*on the spot*).

LESSON XXI.

Tout à coup un homme à cheval s'approcha de la maison ; c'était le mari de la paysanne qui rentrait *chez lui*. Petit Claus put le voir au clair de la lune.

All at once a man on horseback approached the house ; it was the husband of the peasant-woman (who was) returning *home*. Little Claus could see him in the moonlight.

EXERCISE XXI.

Translate into English.

1. Tout à coup il ouvrit la porte et cria, "Claus ! Claus ! Ne dis pas ces paroles !"

2. Il s'approcha joyeusement de la ferme ; mais lorsqu'il ne put voir son cheval il se retourna plusieurs fois.

3. Au milieu du champ se dressait une table au clair de la lune, avec des bouteilles et un grand gâteau délicieux.

4. Un homme à cheval s'approcha de la femme pour passer dans la forêt. Elle lui dit que son mari était sorti.

Translate into French.

5. All at once in the light of the moon he could see what was going on in the town. Thereupon he returned home and shut-to the door.

6. What we wanted was to pass through the forest and enter the town with his sack of bottles.

7. The moon was shining so magnificently that he could distinguish the men in his field.

8. "If this happens to you again," said the husband, "I shall go to bed out of doors in the moonlight ;" and thereupon he made his whip crack, and knocked at the door.

LESSON XXII.

Tout le monde l'estimait comme un *brave homme*, mais il avait une maladie étrange : il ne pouvait apercevoir un chantre sans entrer en fureur.

Everybody esteemed him as a nice (or fine) fellow, but he had a strange malady : he could not see a choirmaster without going into a fury.

EXERCISE XXII.

Translate into English.

1. Tout le monde passait par la forêt pendant la semaine sans entrer en ville.

2. Il était un brave homme, ce chantre, mais il ne recevait d'étrangers qu'une fois par semaine, c'est-à-dire tous les dimanches.

3. Le mari de la paysanne avait une maladie étrange : il ne pouvait apercevoir un cheval qu'au clair de la lune.

4. Il ne pouvait s'empêcher d'entrer en fureur lorsqu'il voyait ces chevaux de Claus dans son champ.

Translate into French.

5. To sleep well he closed the shutters, and climbed into the bed which was arranged in the middle of the room.

6. His master esteemed Claus as a nice fellow, for he used to help him to plough the ground of his field.

7. In return he told the woman that the man was gone out, and that her husband was in the barn.

8. The peasant-woman opened the door, and in the moonlight could see a man near the roadway. She cried *out to him*, and he passed into the forest.

LESSON XXIII.

Connaissant cette particularité, le chantre avait profité de l'occasion pour rendre une visite à la *femme*, pendant que le mari était absent ; et la bonne femme lui avait fait honneur en lui servant un repas délicieux.

Knowing this peculiarity, the choirmaster had profited by the occasion to pay a visit to the *wife*, while the husband was absent ; and the good woman had done (*made*) him honour by serving him a delicious repast.

EXERCISE XXIII.

Translate into English.

1. Il avait profité de l'occasion de rentrer en ville avant que le chantre eût sorti de la maison.

2. Pendant que Claus était absent, sa bonne femme avait retrouvé le bon chemin, et lui avait fait un bon repas.

3. Ne connaissant pas la route Claus s'égarra dans la forêt pendant qu'il était près de la ferme.

4. Tout le monde allongea la tête pour mieux voir la bonne femme et son mari qui passaient devant l'église avec une cigogne.

Translate into French.

5. "The bed is good," said Little Claus, "and I shall be able to pass the night in it while the master of the house is absent."

6. Everybody looked upon them as very happy ; but what happened to them was strange. The husband became proud, and could not see his wife without going into a rage ; but she was a good woman.

7. He put several bottles of wine on the table, and a delicious cake, which made Claus's mouth water.

8. This peculiarity of his wife was very strange. She could not pass the night in a forest without weeping, crying out, "I shall not lie out-of-doors any more."

LESSON XXIV.

Mais lorsqu'elle entendit *son mari qui venait*, elle pria son ami de se cacher dans un grand coffre vide ; ce qu'il fit volontiers, connaissant la maladie du paysan. Puis la femme serra promptement le manger et le vin dans le four.

But when she heard *her husband coming*, she begged her friend to hide himself in a big empty chest ; the which he did willingly, knowing the malady of the peasant. Then the woman promptly stuffed the food and the wine into the oven.

EXERCISE XXIV.

Translate into English.

1. Lorsqu'il entendit le chantre qui passait, il cria, "Comme il est affreux, ce paysan !"
2. Son ami le pria de labourer la terre pendant toute la semaine ; il faisait un temps si magnifique.
3. Le grand coffre de la maison était vide, mais elle servait ce qu'elle avait dans le four—c'était un gâteau magnifique qui fit venir l'eau à la bouche de son ami.
4. Il lui fallut de se cacher dans la forêt pendant plusieurs semaines, car le paysan ne pouvait l'apercevoir sans crier, "Ton cheval est mort !"

Translate into French.

5. "Do not repeat what happened to them," said the woman, and she promptly stuffed the choirmaster into the oven.
6. One of the two men did willingly what he wanted, and took the empty chest, and carried it to town.
7. Knowing the malady of her husband, she begged her friend to return home at once without seeing him.
8. While Claus was helping the peasant-woman to hide herself, a man on horseback approached the barn where she was.

LESSON XXV.

"Quel dommage !" soupira petit Claus dans la grange en voyant disparaître le gâteau. "Qui est là-haut ?" s'écria le paysan en se tournant, et il aperçut petit Claus. "Pourquoi te coucher là ? Viens plutôt dans la chambre."

"What a pity !" sighed Little Claus in the barn on seeing the cake disappear. "Who is up there ?" called out the peasant, turning round, and he saw (perceived) Little Claus. "Why go to bed there ? Come rather into the room."

EXERCISE XXV.

Translate into English.

1. "Quel dommage !" dit-il en fermant la porte, "ma femme ne put profiter de l'occasion pour rendre une visite à son ami, le chantre."

2. Tout-à-coup il aperçut petit Claus qui venait de la ferme avec ses cinq chevaux et une grande massue.

3. "Viens dans la maison, et ne répète plus ces paroles," dit l'un des deux hommes à l'autre. Pourquoi te coucher dehors ?

4. Le premier était un brave homme ; mais l'autre qui avait fait disparaître tout le manger et le vin, était un homme affreux.

Translate into French.

5. Night came on, and he had to (*it was necessary for him to*) hide himself in the oven again, without paying a visit to his wife.

6. "Why return to town ?" said his friend. "The way is long, and there is a delicious repast in the barn. Come there rather."

7. The peasant promptly stuffed the cake into the oven, and returned home ; but before he had found the farm the night came on.

8. "Who is in the barn ?" called out the choirmaster on seeing the woman enter the house. "Everybody is out-of-doors," she answered. "Perhaps it is Big Claus."

LESSON XXVI.

Petit Claus raconta comment il *s'était égaré*, et lui demanda l'hospitalité pour la nuit. "Très-volontiers !" répondit le paysan, mais mangeons d'abord un morceau." La femme les reçut *tous deux* avec amabilité.

Little Claus recounted how he *had lost his way*, and demanded of him hospitality for the night. "Very willingly," replied the peasant, "but let us first eat a bit." The woman received them *both* pleasantly (*with amiability*).

EXERCISE XXVI.

Translate into English.

1. Le petit homme raconta comment elle avait fait ; puis elle ferma la porte et se coucha dans un grand coffre vide avec le gâteau.

2. Lorsque le premier ne put plus les distinguer, l'autre s'écria, "Quel dommage ! Maintenant ils sont tous deux heureux !"

3. Le paysan pria son ami de ne pas pleurer. "Viens," dit-il, "dans la chambre, et mangeons un morceau de gâteau." "Très-volontiers," répondit l'autre.

4. Lorsqu'il entendit la femme qui venait, il voulait se cacher. Mais, en se tournant, il aperçut le paysan.

Translate into French.

5. On seeing the peasant-woman disappear, he approached the house and demanded hospitality. The choirmaster received him pleasantly.

6. "Do not come into the house," she cried ; "the man has gone out, and the peasant is absent, and there is only one horse in the field."

7. She promptly received them both, for everybody esteemed them as happy ; and she made a cake in honour of the occasion.

8. She put the wine on the table where the two men were seated, and begged them to disappear into the barn.

LESSON XXVII.

Elle prépara de nouveau la table, et servit un grand plat de riz. Le paysan, qui *avait faim*, en mangea de bon appétit ; mais petit Claus pensait au délicieux rôti, au gâteau, et au vin cachés dans le four.

She prepared the table anew, and served a great dish of rice. The peasant, who *was hungry*, eat of it with a good appetite ; but Little Claus thought (or *kept thinking*) of the delicious roast, the cake, and the wine hidden in the oven.

EXERCISE XXVII.

Translate into English.

1. Il pensait au clair de la lune pendant qu'il passait par la forêt, et il voulait en profiter pour rentrer en ville.

2. Elle servit un grand rôti et un morceau de gâteau, mais connaissant la maladie de son mari, elle serra le vin dans le four.

3. Il avait un bon appétit, ce brave homme, et il soupira lorsqu'il aperçut que le plat était vide. " Mangeons, mangeons encore une fois ! " cria-t-il à son ami.

4. Dans la première chambre de la maison il prépara une table ornée de plusieurs bouteilles et d'un morceau délicieux de rôti.

Translate into French.

5. Everybody was there—Claus, and the peasant, and the choirmaster. They were seated near the door of the house.

6. Claus received the two men pleasantly, for he thought that one had a strange malady, and he begged them to come in.

7. He was so strong that, although the shutters of the house were closed, he climbed on to the roof, took the stork, and put her with her nest into his sack.

8. The weather was so delicious, and the sun was shining so magnificently, that he could not plough his field, so took his horse and returned home. But he lost his way, and night came on before he found it again.

LESSON XXVIII.

Il avait jeté sous la table le sac contenant la peau de cheval ; comme il ne pouvait supporter le riz, il appuya ses pieds sur le sac, et fit craquer la peau sèche. "Chut !" dit-il à son sac ; mais, au même moment, il le fit craquer plus fort.

He had thrown under the table the sack containing the horse-skin ; as he could not stand (or *bear*) the rice, he placed (*leant*) his feet on the sack, and made the dry skin crackle. "Hush !" said he to his sack ; but at the same time, he made it crackle more loudly (or *strongly*).

EXERCISE XXVIII.

Translate into English.

1. Il avait jeté le riz sur le toit, où la cigogne, qui avait faim, le reçut très volontiers, et en mangea de bon appétit.

2. En voyant disparaître le sac contenant les deux bouteilles de vin, il soupira très fort, et prépara de nouveau la table de son maître.

3. Il appuya le sac de riz sur la table, et lui raconta comment il avait jeté la peau dans le four, sans apercevoir qu'un homme était assis près de la porte.

4. Au même moment il reçut un coup si fort que sa femme ne put s'empêcher de crier, "Viens, viens, dans la chambre !"

Translate into French.

5. He put the rice in his sack and returned home. "What a pity !" thought he, "that she could not stand the food."

6. He knocked at the peasant's door, and demanded hospitality for the night, for it was frightful weather ; but the woman who opened to him said that her husband was gone out, and begged him to hide himself outside.

7. "Come into the barn !" cried out the little man, "there is a delicious roast in the oven." "Hush !" replied the other, "who is up there ?"

8. Thereupon he perceived that there was a woman in the room—the same woman who had lost herself in the forest during the night.

LESSON XXIX.

"Qu'y a-t-il dans le sac ?" demanda le paysan. "Un sorcier," répondit Claus ; "il ne veut pas *que nous mangions* du riz. Il me dit que, par un effet de sa magie, *il se trouve* dans le four un rôti, du poisson et un gâteau."

"What is there in the sack ?" asked the peasant. "A sorcerer," replied Claus ; "he does not wish *us to eat* rice. He tells me that, by an effect of his magic, *there is* in the oven a roast, some fish, and a cake."

EXERCISE XXIX.

Translate into English.

1. "Qu'y a-t-il dans la maison ?" s'écria le chantre. "C'est un sorcier," répondit l'autre, "dans une peau de cheval."

2. "La femme ne veut pas que nous mangions du poisson," pensait Claus ; "quel dommage !" "Mais, pourquoi ?" demanda son ami pour la dernière fois.

3. Par l'effet de sa magie il se trouve dans la forêt une maison remplie de vin et de gâteau délicieux.

4. Dans la chambre se trouvait une grande table ornée d'un plat de riz, et sous la table Claus voyait cinq bouteilles de vin.

Translate into French.

5. "What is there in the forest ?" said Claus, without perceiving the strangers. "Hush ! do not repeat those words," replied the peasant-woman ; "there is only one of your horses in the field now."

6. "Hush ! Hush !" said Claus. But his friend soon forgot the warning, and made his clothes crackle again more loudly when he stretched out his head.

7. On turning round Claus perceived the two men and the woman : thereupon without crying out she opened the door, and though the shutters were closed, passed into the house.

8. How happy they were when the sun shone, and they were seated near the road, and the peasant men and women dressed in their best clothes passed to church.

LESSON XXX.

"Ce n'est pas possible," dit le paysan, en ouvrant le four; il découvrit les mets que sa femme y avait serrés, et crut que le sorcier avait fait ce prodige. La femme, sans oser rien dire, posa tout sur la table, et ils se mirent à manger.

"It is not possible," said the peasant, opening the oven; he discovered the dishes (*meats*) which his wife had stuffed in there, and believed that the sorcerer had worked (*done*) this wonder. The woman, without daring to say anything, placed everything on the table, and they set about (or *set to work*) eating.

EXERCISE XXX.

Translate into English.

1. Ils se mirent à labourer le champs sans les chevaux; et pendant toute la semaine l'un aidait l'autre très amicalement.

2. Pour mieux voir il grimpa sur le toit. Mais tout à coup il entendit quelques personnes qui passaient. "Qui est là?" s'écria-t-il, "je te porterai un tel coup que. . . ." Mais à ce moment il tomba dans la maison.

3. Le chemin était très-long, mais le temps était délicieux, et pendant la nuit il se coucha sans danger dans une grange, qui se trouvait près de la routé.

4. Il découvrit un sac de riz dans son four, et sur-le-champ se prit à manger sans rien dire.

Translate into French.

5. He returned home without daring to enter the town where his wife was, for she could not see him without flying into a rage.

6. It was not possible to return to town during the week, so the good woman wished to pay a visit to her friend.

7. Knowing that the roast was in the oven, he called to his wife, and she prepared the table for them both.

8. The choirmaster and his friend had worked this wonder while the peasant was absent, and he soon became *very pleased to see the delicious repast.*

LESSON XXXI.

Claus fit de nouveau craquer sa peau. "Que dit-il à présent!" demanda le paysan. "Il dit que, près du four, il a fait venir trois bouteilles de vin." La femme leur servit le vin, et son mari se mit à boire.

Claus again made his skin crackle. "What does he say now?" asked the peasant. "He says that, near the oven, he has made three bottles of wine come." The woman served them the wine, and her husband set to work drinking.

EXERCISE XXXI.

Translate into English.

1. Il se mit de nouveau à labourer son champs avec ses trois chevaux pendant que sa femme recevait les étrangers.
2. À ce moment il fit venir une grande table, et sa femme leur servit un repas délicieux sur-le-champ.
3. "Cinq bouteilles de vin!" cria-t-il, "mais, ce n'est pas possible! Mangeons d'abord un morceau du rôti."
4. Il ne pouvait s'empêcher de boire pendant que son ami l'aidait à sécher la table. "Ce n'est pas bon," dit-il. "Si cela t'arrive encore," s'écria son ami, "je te porterai un coup affreux."

Translate into French.

5. All at once a man approached the door with a large sack of rice, and asked if the master was at home.
6. When he heard that the peasant was outside, he placed a club on the table and cried out, "Come into the room, friend."
7. He was very proud of being able to hide himself in the great chest which the woman had thrown into the barn.
8. He recounted the story of the five men, and how they were seated at the table without daring to drink, while the peasant woman was serving them a repast of fish and rice.

LESSON XXXII.

Il eût bien voulu posséder un sorcier pareil à celui du sac de petit Claus. "Je voudrais *qu'il me montrât* un spectre," dit le paysan; "cela me ferait plaisir, car je suis tout à fait en train." "Mon sorcier peut tout ce que je lui demande."

He would have much liked to possess a sorcerer like that of Little Claus's sack. "I should like *him to show me* a ghost," said the peasant; "that would give (*make*) me pleasure, for I am altogether in the mood." "My sorcerer can do everything that I ask him."

EXERCISE XXXII.

Translate into English.

1. "Il a fait venir un spectre," dit le paysan; "il est sorcier." "Ce n'est pas possible," répondit sa femme.

2. Ce prodige est pareil à celui que petit Claus à fait à la ville où demeuraient les deux sorciers cachés dans la chambre d'une maison.

3. "Je suis tout à fait fier de pouvoir dire ces paroles," me dit-il. "C'est un effet de magie," répondit son ami.

4. "Il me ferait plaisir de voir ma femme encore," pensait-il; "et le maître peut tout ce que je lui demande."

Translate into French.

5. She would have liked much to possess a horse like that which Little Claus had made come into the barn.

6. He received them both at the door of his house, and made them enter at once into a room where his friend was seated.

7. Her husband served them a good repast, and they set to work eating. "It would give me pleasure," thought he, "to see them drink a bottle of wine."

8. Everybody esteemed the sorcerer as a nice fellow, for he could make a cake and several bottles of wine come on *the table in a moment*.

LESSON XXXIII.

Puis il fit craquer le sac : "Entends-tu ? Il dit que oui. Mais un spectre est bien terrible à voir." "Oh ! je n'ai pas peur. Quelle mine a-t-il ?" "Il paraîtra devant nous sous la forme d'un chantre."

Thereupon he made the sack crackle : "Do you hear ? He says yes. But a ghost is very terrible to see." "Oh ! I am not afraid. What look has he ?" "He will appear before us under the form of a choirmaster."

EXERCISE XXXIII.

Translate into English.

1. "Entends-tu ?" dit la paysanne ; "c'est un spectre qui est sous la table, et qui est bien terrible à voir."

2. Son mari paraîtra devant nous, pour la première fois, sous la forme d'un paysan qui ne veut pas que nous mangions du gâteau.

3. "J'ai peur," dit la femme, "car mon mari n'est pas chez lui : et il y a du danger que le cheval me morde les pieds pendant la nuit."

4. Le chantre ne peut rien que je lui demande, et il a peur de boire mon vin et de voir mon mari.

Translate into French.

5. Do you hear ? The sorcerer says that he cannot eat rice, and only makes his dry skin crackle when I ask him to enter the room.

6. The ghost served them wine and a cake in the room under the barn, and made them eat and drink by the light of the moon.

7. He had thrown his clothes into the oven in order to (*for*) dry them, and he would have much liked to possess a bottle of wine.

8. The sorcerer begged his ghost to hide himself under the table, for his friend was afraid, and could not sleep well, while the ghost made his skin crackle.

LESSON XXXIV.

"Ouf! Que c'est vilain! Je ne peux pas supporter la vue d'un chantre. N'importe; comme je saurai que c'est un spectre, j'aurai du courage." Petit Claus approcha son oreille du sac comme pour écouter le sorcier.

"Ouf! How disgusting it is! I cannot stand the sight of a choirmaster. No matter; as I shall know that it is a ghost, I shall have courage." Little Claus approached his ear to the sack as if to listen to the sorcerer.

EXERCISE XXXIV.

Translate into English.

1. "Je ne peux pas supporter la vue d'une massue," dit petit Claus; "mais, j'aurai du courage, comme je saurai que mon maître est un paysan."

2. Il approcha son oreille de la porte pour écouter tout ce qui passait dans la chambre.

3. "A-t-il du poisson dans son sac?" demanda le chantre; "cela (*that*) me ferait venir l'eau à la bouche."

4. Le sorcier, qui rentrait chez lui, ne put s'empêcher d'entrer dans la chambre de son ami, le paysan, pendant que sa femme passait par une autre route à la ferme.

Translate into French.

5. It is disgusting to see the men and women eat the cake, while the little peasant in the town is hungry, and has nothing to eat.

6. Listen to the words of this nice fellow, who is not afraid to say that he cannot stand a plate of rice.

7. The woman received the sorcerer very willingly when she heard that her husband was in town.

8. The two men, who dwelt in the town, were seated near the roadway before the door of the choirmaster, and *the sorcerer's wife* was serving them a delicious repast.

LESSON XXXV.

"Que dit-il?" demanda le paysan. "Il dit que, si vous voulez ouvrir ce grand coffre, là-bas au coin, vous y verrez un spectre," répondit Claus; "mais il faut bien tenir le couvercle, pour qu'il ne s'échappe pas."

"What does he say?" asked the peasant. "He says that, if you like to open that great chest down there in the corner, you will see in it a ghost," answered Claus; "but it is necessary to hold (= *you must hold*) the lid well that he may not escape."

EXERCISE XXXV.

Translate into English.

1. Si vous voulez entrer dans la grange, vous verrez sur la table près de la porte un petit coffre rempli de gâteau. Entends-tu?

2. Là-bas au coin de la chambre étaient assis les deux hommes qui s'appelaient du même nom, et qui tous deux à ce moment se mirent à manger.

3. "Il faut bien labourer la terre, mon ami," répondit le paysan; "et d'abord il faut posséder un bon cheval."

4. Je ne peux pas manger du riz. Mais, n'importe; j'aurai du poisson tous les dimanches.

Translate into French.

5. As I shall know that the chest is empty, I shall carry it without fear, and there is no danger that the ghost will escape.

6. And the choirmaster—what is he like (= *what look has he*)? Hush! I shall not say anything more.

7. To return to town you must pass through a farm where there is (*finds itself*) a field which is ours.

8. In order that one may not escape, my master has made three men come from the town, and there is one of them who is very strong.

LESSON XXXVI.

"Aidez-moi à le tenir," dit le paysan, en s'approchant du coffre où la femme avait caché le véritable chantre tout tremblant de frayeur. Le couvercle fut soulevé. "Ouf!" s'écria le paysan en faisant un bond en arrière, "je l'ai vu!"

"Help me to hold it," said the peasant, approaching the chest where the woman had hidden the real choirmaster all trembling with fright. The lid was raised. "Ouf!" cried the peasant, making a bound backwards, "I saw him!"

EXERCISE XXXVI.

Translate into English.

1. Aidez-moi à cacher un morceau de gâteau dans ce coffre où ma femme a serré des mets délicieux.

2. Tout tremblant de peur il aperçut son maître qui rentrait chez lui avec une grande massue.

3. Tout-à-coup il fit un bond en arrière en s'écriant, "Qu'y a-t-il dans le sac? Je ne suis pas en train de voir un spectre, entends-tu?"

4. Il frappa à la porte avec ses pieds trois fois, mais le maître de la maison n'était pas chez lui, et il lui fallut renoncer à entrer.

Translate into French.

5. When she heard the sorcerer coming, she shut to the door and climbed on to the table.

6. "I have seen him three times," replied the man, "and he is very disgusting to look at (*see*), and has a dry horse-skin on his head."

7. It would give me pleasure to possess a great farm and several horses, and a real barn filled with hay.

8. He opened the oven promptly where the woman had hidden the bottles of wine; but before he had found his *whip again*, night came on.

LESSON XXXVII.

"Il ressemble tout à fait au chantré de notre église ; il est horrible !" Ensuite ils se remirent à boire bien avant dans la nuit. "Vends-moi ton sorcier," dit le paysan, "je t'en donnerai tout ce que tu voudras ; tout un boisseau rempli d'argent, si tu l'exiges."

"He resembles altogether the choirmaster of our church ; he is horrible !" After that they set again to drinking far on into the night. "Sell me your sorcerer," said the peasant, "I will give you for it all that you shall wish ; a whole bushel full of money, if you demand it."

EXERCISE XXXVII.

Translate into English.

1. "Il ressemble à un paysan," dit la femme, en s'approchant du spectre. "Ouf ! qu'il est vilain à voir !"

2. Mais, c'est magnifique ce temps, mon ami. Voulez-vous ouvrir la porte, je voudrais bien voir mon champ encore.

3. "Vends-moi ton cheval," dit petit Claus. "Je te donnerai un boisseau d'argent, et tout un coffre de mes habits."

4. "Si tu l'exiges, je te donnerai ma ferme," dit la paysanne, et puis elle se mit à pleurer.

Translate into French.

5. He was altogether proud of being able to possess three horses ; for he looked upon them now as his own.

6. I cannot hold the lid again, it is so terrible to see the ghost in the chest, and he resembles one of the two men who used to dwell in the town.

7. He placed two bottles of wine on the table, and they set to drinking far into the night, while the peasant was absent.

8. When the lid was raised he perceived a plate of rice and a piece of cake in the chest, and he believed that the woman had stuffed them in there.

LESSON XXXVIII.

"Je ne le puis," répondit petit Claus. "Songe un peu combien il m'est utile." "Pourtant tu me rendrais bien heureux," dit le paysan. "Soit !" dit enfin petit Claus ; "puisque tu m'as donné l'hospitalité, je te céderai le sorcier pour un boisseau rempli d'argent, mais fais-moi bonne mesure."

"I cannot do it," replied Little Claus. "Think a little how useful he is to me." "Nevertheless you would make me very happy," said the peasant. "Be it so !" at last said Little Claus ; "since you have given me hospitality, I will give up the sorcerer to you for a bushel full of money, but give (*make*) me good measure."

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

Translate into English.

1. "Viens dans ma chambre," s'écria le paysan. "Je ne le puis," répondit l'autre ; "ma femme a une maladie étrange ; aidez-moi à la tenir."

2. Tu m'as donné un repas délicieux, mon ami, mais pourtant je ne peux rien manger. Le vin est bon, mais je ne peux pas boire.

3. Tu me rendrais bien heureux. Mais soit. Je ne le dirai plus. Je te donnerai l'argent que tu exiges.

4. En s'approchant de la ferme elle aperçut le chantre qui rentrait chez lui avec un boisseau de riz.

Translate into French.

5. Sell me your horse, my fine fellow. I will give you my clothes for it, and a sack full of rice.

6. At last it was necessary for him to give up drinking wine, for he had no more money in his chest.

7. When he learnt what the peasant wanted, he asked him what there was in his sack. "A sorcerer," replied the man, "who tells me that there is a chest of money down there in the corner under the table."

8. I shall not say how useful he is to me, but I shall give him a bushel of money, since he has thrown out-of-doors *that nasty peasant* and his wife.

LESSON XXXIX.

"Tu seras satisfait ; seulement, je te prierai d'emporter le coffre ; je ne veux pas *qu'il reste* une heure encore dans la maison. Peut-être *le spectre y est-il* toujours." Sur ce, petit Claus donna au paysan son sac avec la peau sèche : .

"You shall be satisfied ; only, I shall beg you to carry off the chest ; I do not wish *it to remain* an hour more in the house. Perhaps *the ghost is in it* still (*always*)." Upon this, Little Claus gave the peasant his sack with the dry skin :

EXERCISE XXXIX.

Translate into English.

1. Elle pria son ami d'emporter la peau, et de la cacher dans la grange : ce qu'il fit très volontiers puisqu'il ne put en supporter la vue.

2. Je ne veux pas que la femme reste une heure encore sur ma ferme. Elle a fait venir ce sorcier, et je ne suis pas en train de voir un spectre.

3. N'importe, je voudrais toujours qu'il me montrât le paysan. Il est un homme bien terrible, mais je n'ai pas peur.

4. "Peut-être le chantre est-il chez-lui," cria Claus en faisant un bond en arrière : "O, qu'il est tout à fait terrible à voir."

Translate into French.

5. You shall be satisfied, my fine fellow ; but nevertheless help me to carry off the table without going into a fury.

6. I will give you a sack of money, perhaps, if you shall wish it ; but think a moment how useful she is to me when everybody is at church.

7. When the lid was raised the peasant woman took to weeping. She would have liked to possess a dry skin ; but it was not possible.

8. He replied that he had lost his way in the forest, and before he had found it again the weather had become frightful. He was hungry, he said, and he could ~~not return to~~ town.

LESSON XL.

Il reçut en échange tout un boisseau rempli d'argent, et, par-dessus le marché, une grande brouette pour transporter l'argent et le coffre. "Adieu," dit-il, et il s'éloigna. De l'autre côté de la forêt, il s'arrêta sur un pont, qui servait à traverser une rivière profonde.

He received in exchange quite a bushel full of money, and, into the bargain, a great wheelbarrow to convey the money and the chest in. "Good-bye," said he, and off he went. On the other side of the forest he stopped on a bridge which served to cross a deep river.

EXERCISE XL.

Translate into English.

1. Je te donnerai en échange deux bouteilles de vin et un gâteau délicieux, si tu l'exiges—mais tu seras satisfait, mon ami.

2. "Je ne le puis," répondit Claus, et il s'éloigna promptement sans retourner la tête; et il ne s'arrêta que lorsqu'il arriva chez lui.

3. De l'autre côté de la forêt il se trouve une grande maison; je te la céderai pour une brouette d'argent; mais fais moi bonne mesure.

4. J'ai une bonne femme qui peut m'aider lorsqu'elle le veut; c'est-à-dire une fois par semaine.

Translate into French.

5. "This is what I shall know soon," thought the good woman. Then without saying anything she went into the house.

6. At the same moment people perceived that it was a real story, and they set to work crying at once.

7. There was once a sorcerer who wished to cross a deep river in a wheelbarrow, if he could.

8. He wished to convey the money to the farm in a sack. But it was necessary for him to cross a bridge where the river was very deep; and when he arrived in the middle, suddenly he stopped.

LESSON XLI.

Il dit à haute voix : "Que ferais-je de ce mauvais coffre ? Il pèse comme s'il était rempli de pierres. Je suis déjà fatigué de le rouler ; il vaut mieux *que je le jette* dans la rivière. Si l'eau le porte à ma maison, tant mieux, sinon *je m'en passerai*."

He said in a loud voice : "What should I do with this wretched (*bad*) chest ? It weighs as if it was filled with stones. I am tired already of rolling it ; it is better (*lit. : is better worth*) *for me to throw it* into the river. If the water carries it to my house, so much the better, if not *I shall do without it*."

EXERCISE XLI.

Translate into English.

1. Il cria à haute voix, "Qu'y a-t-il dans la chambre ? Je ne peux pas supporter ces paroles. C'est tout à fait horrible. Je veux dormir. Entends-tu ?"

2. Il était déjà fatigué lorsqu'il arriva à la rivière ; mais il lui fallut la traverser s'il le put.

3. Une nuit, pendant que son mari était en ville, un vilain paysan entra dans la maison de la femme du chancre, et prit tous ses plus beaux habits.

4. Lorsque petit Claus put voir où il était, il se mit à pleurer, car l'eau était de tous côtés de lui, et il ne pouvait retourner à terre.

Translate into French.

5. The bells were calling to church ; it was Sunday, and several persons were passing by the road where Claus was seated on a wheelbarrow of stones.

6. This chest weighs as if it were filled with hay. So much the better for I am tired of conveying it.

7. He saw that there was some water in his field where he had filled his wheelbarrow with hay.

8. Near the forest there was a large field of hay where now the peasant only saw water. "It is better for me to *throw myself into the river*," sighed he.

LESSON XLII.

Puis il souleva le coffre d'une main, comme s'il voulait le jeter dans l'eau. "Attends donc, attends donc!" s'écria le chantre dans le coffre, "laisse-moi d'abord sortir." "Ouf!" s'écria petit Claus feignant de s'effrayer, "le spectre y est encore, il faut que je le noie bien vite!"

Thereupon he raised the chest with one hand as if he intended (*wished*) to throw it into the water. "Wait then, wait then!" cried the choirmaster in the chest, "let me come out first." "Ouf!" cried Little Claus pretending to be frightened, "the ghost is in it still, I must (*lit. : it is necessary that I*) drown it very quickly."

EXERCISE XLII.

Translate into English.

1. Il souleva ses pieds, et les appuya sur le coffre comme s'il voulait dormir encore. "Maintenant le spectre n'y est pas," pensa-t-il.

2. "Il faut que je jette ce vilain coffre dans l'eau," soupira le paysan, "car je ne peux plus le supporter."

3. "Elle y est encore," dit le chantre feignant de tenir le couvercle du coffre; "il faut que je la noie bien vite."

4. Attends un moment, mon ami, et laisse-moi ouvrir la porte. Mon mari n'est pas chez lui, et tout le monde est sorti.

Translate into French.

5. He cried out in a loud voice, "Wait, my friend, and let me first drink a bottle of wine! Do you hear?"

6. The water in the river is very good, but I should like much to drink some wine. I am very tired, and this bad peasant can do nothing that I ask him.

7. He intended to plough his field during the week if there was no water. But it was terrible weather, and the river became very deep during the night.

8. He stopped at the door of the barn. Thereupon he took two stones and stuffed them into his sack, and when he arrived at the forest he gave them to his friend.

LESSON XLIII.

"Non, non," cria le chantre ; "épargne-moi, et je te donnerai un boisseau d'argent." "C'est différent," répondit petit Claus en ouvrant le coffre. Le chantre sortit, poussa le coffre vide dans l'eau, et retourna chez lui pour donner au petit Claus son boisseau d'argent.

"No, no," cried the choirmaster ; "spare me and I will give you a bushel of money." "That's different," replied Little Claus, opening the chest. The choirmaster came out, pushed the empty chest into the water, and returned home to give Little Claus his bushel of money.

EXERCISE XLIII.

Translate into English.

1. L'homme, qui avait fait ce prodige, maintenant poussa le coffre vide sous la table, et soupira très-fort.
2. Enfin il retourna dans la forêt pour écouter le sorcier ; et il lui fallut traverser une rivière profonde. Mais ce n'était pas possible, il faisait un si mauvais temps.
3. Tous les hommes de la ferme se mirent à labourer la terre très-volontiers puisque le bon maître avait rempli leurs coffres de l'argent que le chantre lui avait donné.
4. "Non, non, je ne le puis ; songe un moment combien ma brouette m'est utile," répondit le paysan.

Translate into French.

5. At last she arrived at the house near to the river, and knocked at the door. The peasant, who was on the roof, stretched out his head and cried, "Who is down there ?"
6. He had a chest which served to convey the money to his house, and his wife carried the sack full of stones.
7. Before the night came on he returned home to open the door, and set to work conveying the stones into the barn. But he was very tired, and soon went to bed.
8. Pretending to be frightened, he had thrown himself into the river. "If the water carries me to my farm," thought he, "so much the better ; if not, I shall lie down out of doors."

LESSON XLIV.

Rentré chez lui, dans sa chambre il fit rouler par terre toutes les pièces de monnaie. "Voilà une peau de cheval bien vendue !" s'écria-t-il. "Grand Claus mourra de dépit lorsqu'il apprendra toute la richesse que mon cheval unique m'a rapportée."

Returned home, in his room he made all the pieces of money roll on the ground. "There is (*behold*) a horse's skin well sold !" he cried out. "Big Claus will die of spite when he shall learn all the riches which my single horse has brought me in."

EXERCISE XLIV.

Translate into English.

1. Mon cheval unique vaut mieux que tous les trois de grand Claus, et lorsqu'il apprendra ma richesse il mourra de dépit, ce mauvais paysan.

2. "Ta femme est bien vendue," dit le chantre, "et maintenant tu seras heureux." "C'est bien différent," répondit Claus, et il poussa son ami dans la rivière.

3. La peau de mon cheval m'a rapporté tout un boisseau d'argent, et par-dessus le marché, j'ai une brouette de riz, et cinq bouteilles de bon vin.

4. De l'autre côté de la maison il s'arrêta pour voir ce qui passait dans son champ. Puis il s'éloigna bien vite.

Translate into French.

5. On the other side of the river there was a house, and in the house the woman who had thrown the stones into the oven.

6. I will give you all the riches that I have in my barn, only do not repeat these words, for I am very tired.

7. He raised the sack with one hand as if he intended to throw it on to the roof of the house, where the stork was perched beside her nest.

8. No, no, I cannot cross the river during the night. Let me go to bed in the barn. What should I do with a bushel of stones, my friend? I only want to sleep.

LESSON XLV.

Puis il envoya un garçon *chez* grand Claus pour le prier de lui prêter un boisseau vide. "Que veut-il en faire?" pensa grand Claus. Et il enduisit le fond de cire. Lorsque le boisseau lui fut rendu, il y trouva quelque chose collée au fond. C'était une pièce de dix sous.

Then he sent a boy *to the house of* Big Claus to beg him to lend him an empty bushel. "What does he want to do with it?" thought Big Claus. And he plastered the bottom with wax. When the bushel was returned to him, he found in it something stuck to the bottom. It was a piece (*coin*) of ten halfpence.

EXERCISE XLV.

Translate into English.

1. Le petit garçon se mit à pleurer lorsqu'il aperçut le mauvais sorcier dans la chambre. "Où est mon maître?" s'écria-t-il. "Je ne peux pas supporter la vue de ce vilain homme."

2. Il envoya sa femme chez le chantre pour le prier de l'aider avec ses dix chevaux. "Non," répondit le vilain homme, "je ne le puis."

3. Je donnerai cela au garçon du paysan, puisqu'il a fait quelque chose pour ma femme—il a serré la brouette dans le four sans entrer dans l'eau.

4. Je lui ai rendu son coffre promptement; mais, que veut-il en faire? Il a fait un si mauvais temps.

Translate into French.

5. My boy, repeat the words of your master without going into a passion, and you will be happy. He is not a bad man.

6. He plastered the bottom of his sack with cake; and when he had returned it to the little boy, he set to work eating and drinking far on into the night.

7. If you will (= like to) open the door of my room, you will see in it ten pieces of money on the table. I will give them up to you.

8. He found something stuck to the bottom of the bushel. Upon this he sent his boy to the town to pay a visit to the two men who dwelt near the church.

LESSON XLVI.

"Comment !" s'écria-t-il ; "où a-t-il pris cela ?" Et il courut immédiatement chez petit Claus. "D'où tiens-tu tout cet argent ?" "De ma peau de cheval, que j'ai vendue hier au soir." "Tu en as tiré un bon prix," dit grand Claus.

"How !" (is this) he cried out ; "where has he got (*taken*) that ?" And he ran immediately to the house of Little Claus. "Whence do you get (*hold*) all this money ?" "From my horse's skin, which I sold yesterday in the evening." "You have got (*drawn*) a good price for it," said Big Claus.

EXERCISE XLVI.

Translate into English.

1. Il courut sur-le-champ à la rivière pour voir les poissons ; mais le paysan les avait tous pris, et était rentré chez lui.

2. Ne dis pas cela, mon ami ; c'est impossible. Mais si vous voulez soulever le sac vous verrez au fond de la brouette cinq pièces de monnaie ; je te les donnerai.

3. Comment donc ? Voilà mon garçon dans l'eau ! Mais je n'ai pas peur, il est très-fort.

4. Je te céderai tout cet argent, mon bon maître, au soir, lorsque j'ai vendu mes dix chevaux. Maintenant adieu ! J'aurai du courage lorsque j'aurai vu ma femme.

Translate into French.

5. "How is this ?" cried out the boy ; "my master has taken all the horses to the town, and I cannot plough his field."

6. Whence do you get all this wine which I have seen in the room under the table ? The peasant begged you to take it away yesterday.

7. When he arrived at the forest the boy climbed on to the roof of a barn which happened to be near the road, whence he could see two men in the field.

8. Yesterday, on the other side of the river, I saw the peasant-woman (who was) going home with a sack of rice in one hand.

LESSON XLVII.

Puis il retourna bien vite chez lui, prit une hache, abattit ses quatre chevaux, les écorcha, et porta leurs peaux à la ville. "Des peaux ! des peaux ! qui veut acheter des peaux ?" cria-t-il dans toutes les rues. Tous les cordonniers accoururent pour lui en demander le prix.

Thereupon he returned home very quickly, took a hatchet, knocked down his four horses, skinned them, and took their skins to the town. "Skins ! skins ! who wants to buy skins ?" cried he in all the streets. All the shoemakers ran up to ask him the price of them.

EXERCISE XLVII.

Translate into English.

1. Puis le garçon retourna chez lui, ouvrit la porte de la grange, prit une grande massue, et porta un coup si fort au front de son maître qu'il tomba mort sur-le-champ.

2. Toutes les femmes de la ville accoururent pour lui demander la route à la rivière qui était si magnifique.

3. Il ne fit que crier "Des peaux ! des peaux !" toute la nuit, car il avait une maladie étrange. "Comment donc !" s'écria la bonne femme, "que veut-il faire maintenant ?"

4. "Voilà une chose bien étrange," pensa le paysan, "je ne peux pas acheter une hache avec une pièce de dix sous."

Translate into French.

5. All of a sudden a man knocked at the door. "Who is there ?" cried the boy, pretending to be afraid ; "if it is the choirmaster I shall know what he wants to buy."

6. All the horses ran up when he cried, "Water ! water !" He gave them what he had of it.

7. "Help me quickly to hold this horse, for he is very strong ; he wants to return to the barn where he was yesterday." "I cannot do it," replied the other.

8. He skinned the dead horse in the evening, and took the skin when it was dry to the town where the five shoemakers dwelt. "You have asked a good price for it," said one.

LESSON XLVIII.

"Un boisseau d'argent pour chacune," répondit grand Claus. "Es-tu fou? Crois-tu que nous ayons de l'argent par boisseaux?" "Des peaux! des peaux!" continua-t-il, "qui veut acheter des peaux?" Et, si quelqu'un les marchandait: "Un boisseau d'argent pour chacune," répondait-il toujours.

"A bushel of money for each," replied big Claus. "Are you mad? Do you believe that we have money by bushels?" "Skins! skins!" continued he, "who wants to buy skins?" And if any one (or some one) asked the price of them: "A bushel of money for each," he would always reply.

EXERCISE XLVIII.

Translate into English.

1. "Du riz! du riz! qui veut acheter du riz?" cria la paysanne en passant: "j'ai deux sacs de riz à vendre."

2. Quelqu'un a jeté une brouette de peaux dans mon champ pendant la nuit, et dans chacune il y a un boisseau de pierres.

3. Le petit garçon était très-fatigué lorsqu'il arriva à la ville où demeuraient ses deux maîtres.

4. Non, non, tu es fou, mon ami; crois-tu que nous ayons de l'eau dans le four? Ce n'est pas possible.

Translate into French.

5. At the sight of the dead horse the little boys began to cry; but seeing some one pass they ran up to ask him to help them to convey it into the barn.

6. "That is different," said the bad little boy; "I shall know what it is necessary to do when I have seen it."

7. My little boy, come into the field. I will give you this sack of stones, if you like to convey this chest to the bridge.

8. Do you think we have a bushel of money in the house? *There are all my pieces of money on the table. I have no more (of them).*

LESSON XLIX.

"Il veut se moquer de nous," s'écria enfin tout le monde. Puis les cordonniers prirent leurs courroies, et se mirent à frapper grand Claus. "Nous arrangerons si bien ta peau, qu'elle deviendra rouge et bleue," dirent-ils. Et grand Claus, au milieu des coups, se sauva hors de la ville.

"He wishes to laugh at us," at last cried out everybody. Thereupon the shoemakers took their straps, and set to work beating big Claus. "We'll settle your skin so well that it will become red and blue," said they. And big Claus amid blows fled out of the town.

EXERCISE XLIX.

Translate into English.

1. Tout le monde arriva devant la maison avant qu'il eût rempli son sac. Son ami voulait ouvrir la porte, mais Claus cria immédiatement, "Attends donc, attends, laisse-moi d'abord sortir."

2. Le paysan venait toujours au soir chez moi pour m'aider dans mon champ avec ses quatre garçons.

3. Lorsque la nuit survint il se sauva hors de la ville ; et il prit avec lui une hache et deux courroies.

4. Nous arrangerons la chose pour toi, mon ami ; mais il faut, avant cela, transporter toutes les peaux que tu as vendues à la rivière où sont le paysan et sa femme.

Translate into French.

5. All at once he began beating the woman ; and she, without daring to say a word, fled out of the house.

6. The boy will become bad if he remains an hour longer (*more*) in the town, where there are several persons who are proud of being able to give him money.

7. "I will give up the wheelbarrows to you for ten sous, but first it is necessary to cross the river." "No," answered the boy, "I will do without them."

8. While he was coming to the bridge he stopped again. "This is the last time," cried Claus ; "it is better for me to throw him into the river."

LESSON L.

"Bon," dit-il, une fois rentré chez lui ; "c'est petit Claus qui est la cause de tout ceci. Je vais le tuer." Il prit ainsi un grand sac, alla chez petit Claus et lui dit : "J'ai été ta dupe une fois, mais tu ne me tromperas plus." Puis il saisit le pauvre petit Claus, le fourra dans le sac, et le jeta sur ses épaules en disant : "Je m'en vais te noyer !"

"Good," said he, once returned home ; "it is little Claus who is the cause of all this. I am going to kill him." So he took a big sack, went to the house of little Claus, and said to him : "I have been your dupe once, but you will deceive me no more." Thereupon he seized poor little Claus, crammed him into the sack, and threw him on his shoulders, saying : "I am going off to drown you !"

EXERCISE L.

Translate into English.

1. Je m'en vais maintenant, et tu es la cause, ma bonne femme ; je ne peux pas supporter toutes ces mauvaises paroles.

2. Puis il jeta le sac sur ses épaules et s'éloigna sans dire "adieu." Il était un vilain homme, ce chancre.

3. J'ai été ton ami pendant dix semaines, et maintenant tu veux te moquer de moi. Eh bien, tu ne me tromperas plus. Je vais te noyer.

4. Il fourra toutes les pierres dans le coffre, et les jeta au fond de la rivière sans rien dire. Il était fou, je crois.

Translate into French.

5. What does he say, this poor little boy ? The bushel was returned to him yesterday—empty, it is true, but what did he want to do with it ?

6. "But what did he want to do in the barn ?" cried the poor woman ; "there is nothing there for him."

7. In the evening he sent his little boy to the church to beg the choirmaster to lend him twopence ; but he was gone out.

8. "You have got a good price for them, my friend," said the peasant ; "but you are not satisfied with (de) all the riches that your field has brought you in. So much the better."

LESSONS IN READING AND TRANSLATION.

Le chemin jusqu'à (*as far as*) la rivière était long, et petit Claus lourd (*heavy*) à porter : c'est pourquoi (*why*) grand Claus entra dans un cabaret (*tavern*) pour se rafraîchir (*refresh*), laissant (*leaving*) le sac derrière (*behind*) la maison, où personne (*nobody*) ne passait. "Hélas ! hélas !" soupira petit Claus dans le sac se tournant et se retournant ; mais il ne put délier (*untie*) la corde. Par hasard (*chance*), une vache (*cow*), échappée de la prairie (*meadow*) se sauva de ce côté, et un vieux berger (*old herdsman*) courut (*ran*) à sa poursuite (*in pursuit of her*) pour lui faire rejoindre son troupeau (*herd*). Voyant le sac qui remuait (*kept stirring*) il s'arrêta.

"Qui est là ?" s'écria-t-il.

"Un pauvre jeune (*young*) homme qui doit (*is to*) tout-à-l'heure (*soon*) entrer au paradis."

"Tu es bien dégouté (*disgusted*) ! Moi, pauvre vieillard (*old man*), je serais bien content d'y entrer le plus tôt possible (*as soon as possible*)."

"Eh bien ! mon brave, ouvre le sac et mets-toi (*place yourself*) à ma place ; bientôt tu y seras."

"De tout mon cœur (*heart*) !" dit le vieux berger en ouvrant le sac pour faire sortir le petit Claus. "Mais me promets-tu (*do you promise*) de garder (*take care of*) mon troupeau."

"Certainement !"

Et le vieillard entra dans le sac, que petit Claus referma. Après (*after*) cela, Claus réunit (*gathered together*) tout le bétail (*cattle*), et s'en alla (*went off*) en le poussant (*driving*) devant lui.

Quelques moments après grand Claus sortit du cabaret et remit le sac sur son dos (*back*). Il le trouva bien léger.

(*light*), car le vieux maigre (*skinny*) berger pesait (*weighed*) bien moins (*less*) que (*than*) petit Claus. "C'est l'eau-de-vie (*brandy*) qui m'a donné des forces," dit-il, "tant mieux." Et arrivé à la rivière, il y jeta le berger en criant : "Maintenant tu ne me tromperas plus !"

Puis il prit le chemin à sa maison ; mais, à l'endroit (*place*) où les routes se croisaient (*crossed one another*), il rencontra (*came across*) petit Claus poussant devant lui un troupeau de bétail.

"Quoi !" s'écria grand Claus, "ne t'ai-je pas noyé ?"

"Si ! tu m'as jeté dans la rivière il y a une demi-heure (*half-an-hour*)."

"Et d'où te vient (*comes*) ce beau troupeau de bétail ?"

"C'est du bétail de la mer (*sea*) ! Je vais tout te raconter, en te remerciant (*thanking*) d'abord de m'avoir noyé ; car maintenant je suis (*am*) riche pour jamais (*ever*), comme tu le vois (*see*). Enfermé dans le sac, je frémisais (*trembled*) de peur ; et le vent (*wind*) me sifflait (*whistled*) autour (*around*) des oreilles, lorsque tu me jetas dans l'eau froide (*cold*). J'allai (*went*) immédiatement au fond, mais sans me faire de mal (*harm*), vu qu' (*seeing that*) il y pousse (*springs*) une longue herbe (*grass*) moelleuse (*soft*). Bientôt le sac fut ouvert, et une charmante demoiselle (*maiden*) habillée de blanc (*dressed in white*) portant une couronne (*crown*) de verdure (*green*) sur la tête, me prit la main en me disant : 'Je t'ai attendu (*waited for*), mon petit Claus ; regarde quel joli cadeau (*what a pretty present*) je vais te faire.' Et elle me montra (*showed*) un troupeau de bétail. Je la remerciai bien poliment (*politely*), en la priant de me montrer le chemin pour retourner à terre ; ce qu'elle fit avec la plus grande amabilité. Vois-tu, grand Claus, la rivière n'est pour le peuple (*people*) de la mer qu'une grande route bordée (*bordered*) de beaux arbres (*trees*), de champs verdoyants (*verdant*), et de fleurs parfumées (*sweet-scented*)

flowers). Je sentais (*felt*) les poissons nager (*swim*) autour de ma tête, comme les oiseaux (*birds*) volent (*fly*) dans l'air ; partout (*on all sides*) dans les vallées paissait (*were feeding*) un bétail gras (*fat*) et magnifique. Bientôt j'arrivai avec mon troupeau à une montée (*rising*) qui menait (*led*) à terre, et me voici !”

“Tu as bien de la chance (*luck*),” dit grand Claus ; “crois-tu que moi aussi (*also*) j'aurai (*shall have*) un troupeau de bétail, si je vais au fond de la rivière ?”

“Sans doute, mais je ne pourrai (*shall be able*) te porter dans le sac jusque-là, tu es trop (*too*) lourd ; si tu veux y aller et te fourrer dans le sac après, je t'y pousserai volontiers.”

“Tu es un bon garçon, petit Claus ; mais rappelle-toi (*remember*) bien que, si je ne reviens pas avec un troupeau de bétail de la mer, je t'administrerai une bonne volée (*shower*) de coups de bâton (*stick*).”

“Il n'y a pas de danger,” répondit petit Claus ; et ils se mirent en route.

Lorsque les bêtes, qui avaient soif (*had thirst*), aperçurent l'eau, elles coururent de toutes leurs forces pour boire.

“Regarde comme elles se dépêchent (*hurry themselves*),” dit petit Claus ; “ils veulent (*want*) de retourner bien vite au fond.”

“Allons (*let us go*) vite ! aide-moi,” répondit grand Claus en entrant dans le sac ; et, pour plus de sûreté (*security*), ajoute (*add*) une grosse (*large*) pierre ; sans cela je risquerais peut-être de ne pas arriver au fond.

“Sois tranquille (*be quiet*) !” dit petit Claus, “tu y arriveras.”

Cependant (*nevertheless*) il y ajouta une énorme pierre, ficela (*tied up*) le sac, et le poussa dans la rivière. Ploum ! voilà grand Claus qui tombe (*falls*) au fond.

“J'ai bien peur qu'il n'y rencontre pas la demoiselle au

bétail," dit petit Claus; puis il reconduisit (*reconducted*) son troupeau sur la grande route, et revint (*came back*) bien content chez lui.

A woman wished to have a little boy; but, not knowing (*ne sachant*) where to find one, she went to see a sorcerer, and said to him: "I should like much to have a little boy; tell me what I must do to obtain (*obtenir*) him."

"It is not very difficult (*difficile*)," replied the sorcerer; "here is a grain of barley (*un grain d'orge*) which is not of the nature (*la nature*) of that (*celle*) which grows (*croît*) in the fields of the peasant, or (*ou*) which the fowls (2. *poules*) eat (1. *mangent*). Put it (*mets-le*) in a pot (*un pot*) of flowers, and you will see (*verras*)."

"Thank you (*merci*)," said the woman, giving ten sous to the sorcerer. Then she went home, and planted (*planta*) the grain of barley.

Soon she saw come out of the earth a great beautiful (*belle*) flower, resembling (*ressemblant à*) a tulip (*une tulipe*), but still in bud (*bouton*). "What a pretty (*jolie*) flower!" said she, kissing (*baisant*) the red (2. *rouges*) and yellow (3. *jaunes*) leaves (1. *feuilles*); and at the same moment the flower opened (itself) with a great noise (*un bruit*). It was now seen that it was a real tulip; but, in the inside (*intérieur*) at the bottom was seated a little boy, as high (*haut*) as an inch at the very most (*d'un pouce tout au plus*). So they (*on*) called him (*l'appela*) little Poucet.

He slept on the leaf of a rose (*une rose*) during the night; but in the day (*le jour*) he played (*jouait*) on the table.

One night, while he was sleeping, a nasty frog (*crapaud*) entered the room. This horrible animal (*animal*) jumped (*sauta*) on to the table where Poucet was sleeping, covered (*couvert*) with his rose-leaf.

"What a pretty little husband for my daughter (*fille*),"

cried the frog. And she took the little boy and carried him into the garden (*le jardin*), and from the garden to the river where the frogs dwelt.

"Coac ! Coac !" cried the daughter on seeing him.

"Do not speak (*parle*) so loud (*haut*) !" said the frog ; "perhaps he cannot stand the sight of frogs, and you will wake (*reveilleras*) him." She placed him on the ground quite close to the water, and begged her daughter to remain quiet (*rester tranquille*) until the morning (*jusqu'au matin*).

When the poor little Poucet opened his eyes (*yeux*), and saw where he was, he began to cry ; he was so little, and he could not see the peasant-woman, nor (*ni*) return to the house without her.

"Coac ! Coac !" cried the frog, "be a good boy, and be quiet ; I will give you my daughter for a wife."

Then the frog lifted him up, and conveyed him to an island (*une île*) in middle of the river.

The little fishes had heard what the frog said, and that gave them the desire (*l'envie*) to see the little boy. "He must not marry (*marier*) the nasty frog," said they when they had seen him. There chanced to be a little chest near the edge of the river. So they told him to get into it, and they would carry him very far (*loin*) on the river to a place where there were no frogs.

"I should like much to go home, and I am hungry," said little Poucet. But the fishes could not come on to the dry ground, and he did not wish to go on to the water. All at once a herd of cattle came to the river to drink, and he had only time (*temps*) to climb into the chest, when a big cow passed exactly (*justement*) where he had been.

Near to the garden there chanced to be a meadow where an old herdsman was seated taking care of the herd. He did not want the cattle to go into the garden. So he ran to the water to drive them into the meadow again. When

he arrived at the river he saw the chest, raised the lid, and found little Poucet trembling at the bottom. He took him up and placed him in his pocket, and returned with his cows to the field.

“My wife would like much to have this little boy,” thought he. “He is small, it is true, but he is very pretty, and my wife has nobody to remain (*rester*) with her while I am in the field.”

The little fishes waited (*attendaient*) until night, hoping to (*espérant de*) see little Poucet again. But he did not return. Nevertheless they looked for (*cherchaient*) him during many days in the same place. “He is so small,” thought they, “he cannot go far.” They did not know (*surent*) what the herdsman had done, and that he had taken the little boy home and had given him to his wife—poor, good, little fishes!

THE END.

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